The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—$2 00 PER ANNUM. | "REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES." | [SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.

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The Louisianian.

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PROSPECTUS.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its fourth vear as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the

BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securement of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident THE LOUISIANIAN will rank second to no paper in the South.

OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races: Harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensue success.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STYLISH SHIRTS,
Only $1 50 Each or Six for $7 75.

These SHIRTS are all carefully made; the bodies laundried soft, domestic finish, and the buttons invariably sewed on with Linen Thread.
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Good goods cheap at Leighton's shirt store, 100 Canal street. Remember the number.

Goods well bought are half sold. Examine the prices at Leighton's shirt store, 100 Canal street.

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Gauze merino undershirts 75 cents each, all sizes, at Leighton's, 100 Canal street.

No trouble to show goods, whether you buy or not, at Leighton's shirt store, 100 Canal street.
ap10 1m

CLOTHING FOR THE PEOPLE
—AT—
GODCHAUX'S,
81 *AND* 83 *CANAL STREET,*
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(Now Decatur,) New Orleans.
QUICK SALES! SMALL PROFITS!
FOR CASH.

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS and HATS, of the finest material and latest styles, at extraordinary low prices for cash.
Children's School Suits, (3 to 8 years) at $2 75, $3 50 and $4 50.
Children's Blue Cloth Sailors Suits, $4 50, $6.
Children's Cape Overcoats (3 to 8 years) at $4, $5 and $6.
Boys' School Suits (10 to 15 years) at $5, $6, $8.
Boys' Heavy Overcoats at $4 and $6.
Youths' Suits (16 to 20 years) at $7, $10 and $12.
Youths' light weight Spring Overcoats at $6 and $8.
Men's Business Suits at $8, $12 and $15.
Men's Diagonal Suits at $15, $20 and $25.
Men's single-breasted Black Cloth Frocks $10, $12, $15 and $18.
Men's Black Doeskin Pants at $4 50, $5 50, $8 50.
Men's Black Cloth Dress Coats at $15, $18, $20 and $25.
Men's heavy Overcoats at $6, $8, $10 and $15.
Men's light weight Overcoats at $6 50, $8 and $10.
Men's Linen Bosom Shirts $15 a dozen and upwards.
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Men's and Boys' Hats, latest style, from 75c. and upwards.
Also, a very large assortment of Men's and Boys' UNDERWEAR, which will be sold at extremely low prices.
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RAILROADS.

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Trains Depart and Arrive as follows: From Calliope street Depot.

DEPART.

Express ..... 7 a. m.
Mail ..... 6 p. m.

ARRIVE.

Express ..... 11:00 p. m.
Mail ..... 10:30 a. m.

☞ Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

☞ Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at 23 Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
E. D. FROST, General Manager.
oct10 1y

THE MOBILE LINE.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 1, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and Mail, daily ..... 8 a. m.
Coast Accommodation, Saturday only, at ..... 2:40 p. m.
Through Night Express, daily .. 4:15 p. m.

ARRIVE.

Express and Mail daily ..... 3:25 p. m.
Coast accommodation, Monday only ..... 10:25 a. m.
Through Night Express, daily, 12 p. m.

By this Line Pullman Palace Cars are run to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.
Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.
D. B. ROBINSON,
oct10 1y Acting Superintendent.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD—
LEAVE NEW ORLEANS, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, DAILY AT 4:15 P. M.
Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars leave Mobile every day, and run through to St. Louis without change via Mobile and Ohio and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroads reaching St. Louis one hour in advance of all other routes.
Close connection is also made with Louisville line at Humboldt for Louisville, Cincinnati and Eastern cities. For through ticket, and sleeping car berths inquire at the new Ticket and Passenger Office, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 35 Camp street, New Orleans.
oct10 1y WM. BE DELL, Agent.

A Representative and Champion of American Art Taste!

PROSPECTUS FOR 1875—EIGHTH YEAR.

THE ALDINE,
The Art Journal of America,
ISSUED MONTHLY.

"A Magnificent Conception, Wonderfully Carried Out."

The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claim of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—*THE ALDINE.*

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost: and then, there is the chromo, besides!*

The artistic illustration of American scenery, original with *THE ALDINE*, is an important feature, and magnificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page. The judicious interspersion of landscape, marine, figure, and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impossible where the scope of the work confines the artist too closely to a single style of subject. The literature of *THE ALDINE* is a light and graceful accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical disquisitions as do not interfere with the popular interest of the work.

PREMIUM FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

"MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND"

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it! Although so natural, no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to *THE ALDINE* for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of

THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The Union owns the originals of all *THE ALDINE* pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over $2,500 are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of *THE ALDINE*. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay *for one year in advance*. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

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THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, *without responsibility to the publishers*, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac-simile signature of JAMES SUTTON, President.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

THE ALDINE COMPANY,
58 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
oct17 1y

RELIGION AND DOCTRINE.

BY JOHN HAY.

He stood before the Sanhedrim;
The scowling rabble gazed at him.
He recked not of their praise or blame;
There was no fear, there was no shame,
For one upon whose dazzled eyes
The whole world poured its vast surprise.
The open heaven was far too near,
His first day's light too sweet and clear,
To let him waste his new-gained ken
On the hate-clouded face of men.

But still they questioned, Who art thou?
What has thou been? What art thou now?
Thou art not he who yesterday
Sat here and begged beside the way;
For he was blind.

And I am he;
For I was blind, but now I see.

He told the story o'er and o'er
It was his full heart's only lore:
A prophet on the Sabbath-day
Had touched his sightless eyes with clay,
And made him see who had been blind.
Their words passed by him like the wind
Which raves and howls, but can not shock
The hundred-fathom-rooted rock.

Their threats and fury all went wide;
They would not touch his Hebrew pride.
Their sneers at Jesus and his band,
Nameless and homeless in the land,
Their boasts of Moses and his Lord,
All could not change him by one word.

I know not what this man may be,
Sinner or saint; but as for me,
One thing I know, that I am he
Who once was blind, and now I see.

They were all doctors of renown,
The great men of a famous town,
With deep brows, wrinkled, broad, and wise,
Beneath their wide phylacteries;
The wisdom of the East was theirs,
And honor crowned their silver hairs.
The man they jeered and laughed to scorn
Was unlearned, poor, and humbly born;
But he knew better far than they
What came to him that Sabbath-day;
And what the Christ had done for him
He knew, and not the Sanhedrim.

—*Harper's Magazine for May.*

EXACTLY SO.

Senator Morton, in the course of a recent interview, alluding to the Republican reverses in Connecticut, said:

The Democratic gain was due to the fact that the Republicans assumed the defensive instead of the offensive, as they did in New Hampshire. There was no occasion for apologizing for the acts of the Republican party, and it was a significant fact that Starkweather, the only outspoken, thoroughbred Republican who had voted for the force bill and other reconstructive measures, was the only Representative re-elected. He saw nothing discouraging in this result, but on the contrary expressed himself as exceedingly hopeful of the success of his party in the future. The result in New Hampshire and Rhode Island would be the result wherever the Republicans assumed the offensive, and would thoroughly organize and go to work as in the past.

Herein is pithily expressed not only the cause of the Republican defeat in Connecticut, but a just commentary on the miserable policy of certain Republican leaders, who have from their lack of positive qualities lost all the advantages of party position. There can be, not even in Connecticut where the relative strength of the two political parties are so nicely balanced that victory ordinarily is apt to vibrate from one to the other, no just reason for a Republican defeat, and Democratic triumph, considering the true measures, principles, and surroundings of both parties, other than is afforded in the conduct of the Republican leaders of that State.

These in the main entered the canvass, not as men having a cause and determined in its justice and right it should win; but of half hearted adherents to ideas embodied in the Nation's integrity, and a part of the legacy gloriously obtained in the downfall of the rebellion, of which they were incompetent and cowardly exponents, and deservedly lost. What has occured in Connecticut will occur here under like conditions and management. In Connecticut, Republicans were defeated from the indisposition and puerile management of party leaders. In Louisiana, Republicans have been betrayed and proposed to be led to the slaughter by graceless leaders whose cowardice and imbecility seek the sacrifice of every interest dear to Republican security and success. The result in Connecticut but crowns the infamy of the "adjustment" here. Instancing, as it but additionally condemns, the base policy, wherein Republicans at the treachery of trusted leaders have been exposed to contumely and defeat.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

The Law and the Lady, by Wilkie Collins. New York, Harper & Brothers, Publishers. New Orleans, Geo. Ellis & Bro., Old Levee and Camp streets.

Among modern English authors Wilkie Collins has a field distinctively his own. Totally unlike Dickens or Thackeray, and in fact deficient to both in the manner of his portrayal of character and the elucidation of the incidents involved in his story, the great force of Wilkie Collins lies in the success with which he retains the secret of his plot, and the increasing interest given each chapter in the solution of the mystery. From the beginning, in all of Wilkie Collins' stories, whether in "The Moonstone," "The Woman in White," "Antonina" or this last novel from his pen, the reader is impressed with the sense of a pleasing, and as he reads, an absorbing mystery, which grows upon him in the scanning of each page, and at last becomes intensely fascinating; giving the characters and participants in the written drama before him a vividness and distinction he will seek in vain to measure by the rules which govern the estimate of any other living English author. It is because of this peculiar power that the works of Wilkie Collins are so generally read. The men and women he writes of are of every day life, not perhaps so fully drawn or characteristically sketched as the critic might desire, but plainly knowable and very interesting. In "The Law and the Lady" we have the story of a wife told with that regard and strong womanly devotion in which the author seems especially endowed, making the recital seem to be more the real work of the woman than the man. Herein, too, lies another charm to Wilkie Collins. He is one of the few men, like Michelet, who, in appreciating woman so thoroughly, so understands her as to enter completely into her thoughts and feelings. This necessarily makes him a favorite.

The Ugly Girl Papers, by S. D. P., from *Harper's Bazar*. New York, Harper Brothers, Publishers. New Orleans, Geo. Ellis & Bro.

In this we have a very readable and instructive production, especially for the ladies, whose contents addressed to women are filled with valuable suggestion and advice as to "woman's business to be beautiful;" "how to acquire a clear complexion;" elegance of manner;" "the art of walking;" and kindred subjects, all of interest and value. The Papers are more than what from their caption they purport to be; for from their advice and careful prescription there certainly will be no need, nay no excuse, for remaining a positively ugly girl.

The Bazar Book of the Household—Marriage; Establishment; Servants; Housekeeping; Children; Home Life; Company. New York, Harper & Brothers, Publishers.

An excellent work which every lady should have, and which gentlemen may read with profit and instruction. Its contents may be judged from the subject matters discussed. Of their character we may judge from the following excerpts: "Men and women are the only animals who are allowed to pair with an utter disregard of the consequent effects upon themselves, their progeny, and race. There are laws by obedience, to which the healthful condition of parents can be secured, and the character of their offspring fixed. These are studiously investigated and carefully observed in the breeding of those inferior creatures whose use is indispensable to men. If man can become so effective an agent in the development of the best qualities, both moral and physical of the lower animals, it seems not unreasonable to attribute to him the possession of a more beneficient power than he is wont to exercise in the formation of the character of his own race.

The Blossoming of an Aloe, a novel by Mrs Cashel Hoey.

A simple story of love, its devotion and unselfishness, with glimpses of English character and surroundings, set forth entertainingly. Mrs. Hoey is not a novelist of the Miss Braddon school. She does not deal with remarkable incidents and extraordinary events, but in "The Blossoming of an Aloe," the reader gathers a pleasure in perusal which is heartily appreciated.

Hope Meredith, by Eliza Tabor—

Is a well written and interesting novel, its characters finely drawn and plot well developed. The story is of a maiden, high born and wealthy, who makes a *mesalliance*, which, bitterly regretting,—finding on the morning of her marriage her husband a forger forced to go away, and afterwards arrested and transported,—she strives to conceal from the world, even sacrificing in after time her own protection and safety. The heroine is one of those practical angels, a true woman, whose mission, the doing of good, she enforces at all times and under adverse circumstances. The story ends happily for her; she comes to the aid of the high born damsel whose secrets she discovers, and in spite of coldness and rebuffs so acts as to save the suffering one from the mortification of exposure and a suicide's death. As such works go, "Hope Meredith" will well repay perusal.

SLANDER.

Slander is the solace of malignity.—[Joubert.

On Rumor's tongue continual slanders ride.—[Shakespeare.

No sword biteth so fiercely as an evil tongue.—[Sir P. Sidney.

Soft-buzzing slander; silky moths that eat an honest name.—[Thomson.

Slander is the revenge of a coward, and dissimulation his defence.—[Johnson.

Where it concerns himself, he who is angry at a slander makes it true.—[Ben Jonson.

If slander be a snake, it is a winged one. It flies as well as creeps.—[Douglas Jerrold.

There would not be so many open mouths if there were not so many open ears.—[Bishop Hall.

The slanderer of some people is as great a recommendation as the praise of others.—[Fielding.

Calumny would soon starve and die of itself if nobody took it in and gave it lodging.—[Leighton.

Slander meets no regard from noble minds; only the baste believe what the base only utter.—[Baller.

Set a watch over thy mouth, and keep the door of thy lips, for a talebearer is worse than a thief.—[Bible.

There is nobody so weak of invention that cannot make some little stories to vilify his enemy.—[Addison.

Slander, whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue outvenoms all the worms of Nile.—[Shakespeare.

It is a busy, talking world, that with licentious breath blows like the wind as freely on the palace as the cottage.—Rowe.

It is always to be understood, that a lady takes all you detract from the rest of her sex to be a gift to her.—[Addison.

Slander soaks into the mind as water into low and marshy places, where it becomes stagnant and offensive.—[Confucius.

The proper way to check slander is to despise it; attempt to overtake and refute it, and it will outrun you.—[Alex. Dumas.

Slander is a voice that strikes a double blow, wounding both him that commits and him against whom it is committed.—[Saurin.

As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy; so by detraction and slander he shuts the same to his best friends.—[South.

The worthiest people are the most injured by slander, as we usually find that to be the best fruit which the birds have been pecking at.—[Swift.

Those who, without knowing us, think or speak evil of us, do us no harm; it is not us they attack, but the Phantom of their own imagination.—Bruyere.

Curse the tongue whence slanderous rumor, like the adder's drop, details her venom, withering friendship's faith, turning love's favor.—[James A. Hillhouse.

Slander is perhaps the only vice which no circumstances can palliate, as well as being one which we are most ingenious in concealing from ourselves.—Massillon.

Believe nothing against another, but on good authority, nor report what may hurt another; unless it be a greater hurt to another to conceal it.—[William Penn.

Listen not to the tale-bearer or slanderer, for he tells thee nothing out of good will; but as he discovereth of the secrets of others, so he will of thine in turn.—[Socrates.

The best way is to slander Valentine with falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent—three things that women highly hold in hate.—[Shakespeare.

In all cases of slander currency, whenever the forger of the lie is not to be found, the injured parties should have a right to come on any of the indorsers.—[Sheridan.

Life would be a perpetual fleshhunt if a man were obliged to run down all the innuendoes, inveracities, insinuations, and suspicions which are uttering against him.—[Beecher.

It is a pretty general rule, that the mediante is a termagant in her household; and as for our own sex, in nine cases out of ten, the evil tongue belongs to a disappointed man.—[Bancroft.

There is nothing which wings its flight so swiftly as calumny, nothing which is uttered with more ease; nothing dispersed more widely.—[Cicero.

The surest method against scandal is to live it down by perseverance in well-doing, and by prayer to God, that he would cure the distempered mind of those who traduce and injure us.—[Boerhaave.

What indulgence does the world extend those evil-speakers, who under the mask of friendship, stab indiscriminately, with the keen, though rusty blade of slander.—[Madame Roland.

If any one tells you that such a person speaks ill of you; do not make excuse about what is said of you, but answer: "He was ignorant of any other faults, else he would not have mentioned these alone."—[Epictetus.

If any speak ill of thee, flee home to thy own conscience, and examine thy heart; if thou be guilty, it is a just correction; if not guilty, it is a fair instruction; make use of both; so shalt thou distil honey out of gall, and out of an open enemy create a secret friend.—[Quarles.

Close thine ear against him that shall open his mouth secretly against another. If thou receivest not his words they fly back and wound the reporter. If thou dost receive them, they fly forward and wound the receiver.—[Lavater.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1875.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

At the request of prominent Mobilians and the general public of our sister city, Senator Pinchback on last Saturday night delivered to a large and appreciative audience at the Odd Fellows Hall in that city his eloquent lecture on "The Colored Race as a Political Element in the Republic." As always on such occasions, the audience were very agreeably pleased; the prejudiced opposition press even of Mobile speaking in terms of commendation of the speaker and his theme.

The fact that the colored representatives in our Legislature, and particularly in the House are to-day weighted with responsibilities and duties towards themselves and constituents, the State, and in some respects, the country, pregnant, according to their acts, with weal or woe to their and our hardly obtained rights hereafter, should render, even the most unthinking, circumspect in conduct and action during the session now convened. It is is to be hoped that courage and firmness for the right; and wisdom in words and deed will distinguish all during the present term. We confidenty attend and hope for this.

Our thanks are due Mr. Paul Rossneau of this city for lately received files of the Kingston, Jamaica, *Budget* The *Morning Journal*, and other papers from that Island.

Among the appointments on the School Board of Ascension parish we observe that of Mr. L. E. Bentley, the sprightly editor, and genial proprietor of the Donaldsville *Chief*. An educationalist of experience and practice; with an excellent knowledge of the common school system gained in the North and West Mr. Bentley will, we are sure, do good service to his parish.

Writing of "the editor's national convention" the *American Citizen* very heartily endorses our call, and the views presented in our columns on the subject; but suggests Lexington Ky., as the place, and the 28th of June next as the time for the assembling of the convention. Doing this, first, because so excellent a paper as the *Citizen* is published at Lexington, and second, from the fact that the commencement of Berea College occurring on the 30th of June, the close proximity of that institute would give editors who are desirous of seeing in practical solution the vexed question of "mixed schools," an opportunity to so do. Apart from these suggestions, the *American Citizen* coincides with us.

The result of yesterday's session of the House was the Election of Estilette as Speaker by a vote of 66, to Wiltz 37, Hall 3, and Blank 1. Mr. Wiltz was very bitter in denunciation of the Governor, General Sheridan, Marshal Packard, and "their allies" in the securement of his defeat over "the will of the people;" and stated that his voice and vote, with those of his friends should be potent hereafter in taking care that the Governor of the State did not interfere with the people's representatives in the popular branch of the General Assembly. He was loudly applauded by admiring crowds in the lobby and on the floor, who seemed to take his defeat with bad grace.

Hahn retired pleasantly, and Estilette made a temperate and well considered speech, claiming his assumption of the duties of the chair not as a partisan but as a representative of the entire people.

State Senator Blunt was the one member present in the session of the Republican State Executive Committee on Tuesday night, out of twenty-five assembled, who dared to oppose and vote against the "adjustment" proposition.

A Republican surrender for a Democratic wrangle is what the "adjustment" has determined.

Governor Kellogg is "happy as a big sun flower." He takes daily airings all alone.

The great China sale of Navra & Offner at 174 Canal street street, will be found just the place for housekeepers. Good bargains and excellent articles of China can be there had.

SOWING THE WIND.

The test of political soundness has been applied to the republican party of Louisiana and the party has been found wofully and disastrously lacking. What appeared but a few months ago, amid the fiery trials of a fiercely contested election, as the very robustness of manhood turns to be no more than a dropsical boat suffused with the hectic flush of death. At last the unparalleled example of a party in power surrendering itself to its defeated opponent has sprung from the fertile brains and hollow hearts of schemers to startle the sense of self preservation among the politicians of the world. The great moral power, which in its infancy was rocked in the cradle of riot in Mechanic Institute; and which in its youth; bore the brutal buffets of KuKlux, and in its manhood grappled successfully with opposing giants, worthy of its strength, has been enticed to lay its head on the deceitful lap of a compromise where it yields all its future strength in return for its opponents kiss.

There must be some reason for this. Let us see if we can find it. First of all over confidence has followed our extraordinary strength We have forgotten the deep sufferings and the hard trials of our party's young manhood.

Strong in numbers we have overlooked the responsibilty of power and position. Instead of reflecting that great numbers demand the exercise of great abilities to control them for good, we have too often substituted mere personal popularity, for official fitness, in the persons we have elected to office. In too many cases our colored constituencies have forgotten that liberty can be served only by enlightened servants; and where these most sacred rights were at stake they have elected men, too ignorant, or too mercenary to do their duty. Shrely it is no fault of the negro that he is ignorant; seven generations of bondage account for that: the educational and pecuniary advantages of the white race have been secured by the black man's sufferings and toil but these very facts should stimulate us to the choice of men to represent us in legislative counsels who are in some sense able to cope with the men who have heretofore monopolized the schools and the banks of the State.

Can the uneducated of our color do it? Is it possible that men who do not possess the first rudiments of knowledge should understand and apply the great principles of a wise statesmanship?

Are we not, therefore, greatly to blame for the sowing of the wind which has happened within the last few days?

Had we chosen the best material among our people for law-makers would it have been possible to state to-day that the colored people of Louisiana had enacted the same folly of the colored people of Georgia, who were weak enough to sent their enemies after they had been beaten, and so made those enemies strong enough to oust every colored man from his seat in the Legislature of that State?

It may not be too late yet to save ourselves from the disastrous consequences of this terrible mistake. If every man, and woman too, of African descent in this State will stop at once and THINK, THINK, THINK, we may yet be saved. Think of the story of the last ten years in this State—think of the colored men who have been murdered for no other reason than their republicanism, of the women who have been turned out of their houses because their husbands voted the republican ticket; of the children that have been hounded out of schools simply because God in his wisdom thought best to make them black; of the insults offered us on the streets; of proscription heaped upon us in travel; of the indignities offered us even in the house of God on the Sabbath. Next to our own supineness, our jealousies and our prejudices against intelligence among our own people, we have to arraign the weakness of some of our white leaders. They have been weak enough to think that they can make political friends with and be socially accepted by the Democrats of this State. The idea is simply preposterous. Had the Bourbon knew the negro as the ignorant tool of the white Republican, he hates the white Republican more, as the unscrupulous agent of Southern defeat.

Is it possible that the Southern white men, who bore the burdens of a devastating war for the maintenance of slavery, who have drunk the bitter cup of political proscription hell to their lips by the hands of the victors, and who have seen the seats, occupied by their Benjamins and Slidells, usurped, as they believed by strangers, is it possible that such men, when they once become masters of the situation, will accept what they believe to be the degrading copartnership of the men who helped to rule over them by the aid of their former slaves? What is the carpet-bagger in Georgia, in Tennessee, in North Carolina? If allowed in these States at all his condition is worse even than that of the negro. So will it be in Louisiana. They that sow the wind of compromise with the view of eliminating the negro element from the State will reap the whirlwind of banishment and proscription when the Southern man shall find as much political use for the negro as the carpet-bagger ever did, and yet even here all hope is not banished. Let those who are pledged to the negro's rights return to their original policy of treating him with tolerable political fairness, and all may yet be well. Let the colored Republican share the political counsels of the white Republican, and a decent recognition of colored men's ability to hold office be granted. In short, let the party purge itself of impurities and inaugurate necessary reforms without seeking the aid of defeated opponents, and the evil consequences of this week's work may be averted. If this counsel is not heeded we need not be surprised if the great Republican party of the North "shall laugh when our fear cometh and mock at our calamity."

THE UNRELIABLE PICAYUNE.

We have frequently sympathized with those readers of the *Picayune*, who have faith in its authority, or who accept its logic. We submit the following from its editorial column, as a specimen of its unreliableness upon matters of foreign interest.

Spain has demanded of Germany the extradition of the Infante Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, for having committed offenses against the common law. The Dutch Government can't see it.—*Picayune, April* 10, 1875.

As the above appears in the editorial department of the *Picayune*, it is a serious reflection upon the conduc of that paper. Ordinary mistakes and errors are excusable, but such ignorance, in our contemporary, would be amusing, if it were not pernicious. That Spain has made a demand upon Germany, for the extradition of the Infante Alfonso, is a matter of record; but what the Dutch government has to do with it passes our comprehension. Evidently the *Picayune* is not acquainted with the geography of Europe, nor the difference between the Germans and the Dutch. The German Empire, under the scepter of Emperor William, includes Prussia—the Kingdom of Saxony, under King Frederick Augustus—the Kingdom of Bavaria, under Louis II—the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, under Charles I—the Duchy of Anhalt, under Duke Leopold—the Duchies of Saxe-Coburg, and Gotha, under Duke Ernest II—the Duchy of Brunswick, under Duke William I—the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, under the Grand Duke Peter I—Hesse Darmstadt, under Grand Duke Louis III—Mecklenburg Strelitz, under Grand Duke Frederick William I—Mecklenburg Schwerin, under Grand Duke Frederick Francis II—Baden, under Grand Duke Frederick I, and the Hanse Towns, comprising the three Republics of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubec. The population of the German Empire amounts to 50,767,142; and though it does not include all the Germans in Europe, it does exclude all the Dutch, who are a distinct people, with a different language, and an ancient history.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands, frequently called Holland, is the land of the Dutch, and though her King is Grand Duke of Luxemburg, a part of the German Confederation, it has neither, in ordinary minds, blended the people, nor fused the nations. The Netherlands is bounded on the east by Germany, from which it is not separated by any natural barriers, on the north and west by the German Ocean, or North Sea, and on the south by Belgium. William III is King of Holland, which has a population of 24,053,481. Among the chief Dutch cities are Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Schiedam and several other dam towns, which have utilized the land and restrained the waters. Even the proverbial expression, that "the Dutch have taken Holland," seems to be beyond the comprehension of our fretful and flouncing contemporary.

Holland, in ancient history, was called Batavia, and even Cæsar and Tacitus make honorable mention in their works, of the bravery with which the Dutch maintained their independence, and resisted the ancient Germans and others who had conquered Gaul. It does seem a little strange, that with the continued and memorable distinction between the two nations, that a paper claiming to have "the largest circulation in the Southwest," should be guilty of the unpardonable blunder of designating them as the Dutch. Had the *Picayune* substituted Teuton for Dutch, it would have used a word not only applicable to both nations, but which also includes the Scandinavians. That perhaps would be expecting too much at present, but we can assure our neighbors of substantial progress, if they will continue to peruse the columns of the LOUISIANIAN.

While we cheerfully furnish the above information to our contemporary, of which it is lamentably destitute, we especially commend to the attention of the editor of the *Picayune*, the immediate study of some elementary authorities upon geography and history. We make this suggestion in the interest of the public, and in the hope that a journal of such fictitious pretentions may become more worthy of popular confidence. The absence of any extensive knowledge has been noticed in the editorial conduct of the *Picayune*, but the manifestation of such deplorable illiteracy is a cause of profound regret in the journal claiming "the largest circulation." It would be prudent in our contemporary not to attempt any further observations on foreign affairs, but to confine itself to such subjects of domestic policy as may be within its comprehension. If the *Picayune* would consult, in its articles on foreign subjects, any of the young colored ladies and gentlemen whom it banished, through popular turbulence, from the High Schools of this city, it would exhibit more intelligence and accuracy on its disquisition of European affairs. We give it as our deliberate opinion, that the editor of the daily, having the "largest circulation," can be measurably improved by a regular attendance and close application, in any of the mixed schools of this city. In justice to his readers, he ought, at least, to attempt it, and remove, if possible, the impression that he is not susceptible to a higher range of intellectual development.

THE LEGISLATURE.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

FIRST DAY.

Long before the hour of convening, on Wednesday, the halls and corridors of the State House were numerously filled with crowds of eager spectators, members and friends, partisans of all sides and the conglomerate parties, White League, "Half and Half," "Adjustment" and Republicans, in controversy. The Senate Chamber as the probable arena of no particular excitement for the day on the subject matter of the compromise did not have more than an ordinary crowd of onlookers. The House, the standing stage of action, was crowded. Five minutes before 12 M. Serg't at-arms Gair notified all persons not members of the House or State Officers to retire to the lobby. This partially cleared the Hall; but soon came and the sharp rap) of the Speaker's gavel enforcing the request for clearance, before the crowd retired. Speaker Hahn called on the clerk to read the proclamation of the Governor calling the extra session. This done, and the roll called, sixty-one members responded to their names. A view of the gallery and corridors showed a dense mass of packed humanity, standing wedged in breathless expectation of the proceedings. The Speaker announced that before the adjournment of the regular session three gentlemen, he mentioned their names, were sworn in as members of the House. Among these so accepted, he named Mr. W. W. Carloss of Webster parish. That gentleman, who was standing near the platform, in front of the Speaker, evidently didn't like this announcement. He was heard to say —we suppose in spite of the fact that he draw his mileage and per diem for last session ammounting it is stated to some $900—that he did not recognize the legality of the Hahn Legislature and should not so do.

This assertion demantly given did not, however, interfere with Mr. Carloss being one among the first men to come forward and take the oath on the Speaker's call for all gentlemen duly returned, whose seats were not in controversy, and who had not subscribed to the constitutional requirement before him to do so.

The following members were sworn in: Booth, Byrne, Bayley, Blaffery, Bower, Dupre, DeBlanc, Elliot, Gilmore, Hall, Hammond Koontz, Kammel, Lane, Magiannis, Pascal, Schenck, Walker, Wiltz, parish of Orleans; Durr of Cameron, Edwards of Tangipahoa, Edwards R. P. of Richland, Estillette of St. Landry, Johnson of Lafourche, Meredith of Caldwell, Mitchell of Claiborne, Mathews of Franklin, Martin of Lafayette, Myers of Washington, Nuez of Vermilion, Pipes of East Feliciana, Richardson of Calcasieu, Self of Sabine, Shultz of Union, Wells of Livingston, Webb of St. Landry, Young of Claiborne.

About the Speaker's stand during the ceremony of swearing in we noticed Mr. Zacharie, the Democratic manipulator of the compromise, who appeared smiling, in short cut "Sou-wester" and handsome silk tile in hand, the "latest agony" from that Mecca of political pilgrims, Washington. Mr. DePonte of the *Picayune*; Messrs. Monsere and Leonard, erstwhile fire eating White Leaguers of Shreveport, and a Teutonic looking, spectacled, jolly gentlemen, said to be a correspondent of the New York *Herald*. These were in close communion with Gen. Hugh J. Campbell, who seemed greatly elated at being thus flatteringly "recognized" by such exponents of "this people's" opinion. It was also interesting to observe the faces, grim, indifferent, and pleased, which the several Democratic members wore on being sworn in. First came the smiling Estilette, intent on the prospect of the Speakership he confidently attended in the immediate future; then Booth, the little man, who rose to the hight of eight feet, *vide* the speech of "Gov. McEnery at the Clay Statue indignation meeting, in opposition to adjustment; next followed Wiltz, grave, and sad; who looked as if he regarded the entire affair as an inglorious acceptance of an "inevitable" the 14th of September and the 4th of January last had revolutioned to avoid. On the floor we noticed Senator Pinchback, Congressman Morey and Darrall, Superintendent of Education Brown, and several other prominent Republicans.

The chair announced that there was some doubt or controversy as to the membership from the parish of St. Landry. Four gentlemen were entitled to seats. One of these, Mr. Gant, had been seated by the House in its last session, but as to which of the four others claiming seats should be taken to determine the other three vacancies he could only decide by declining to swear in the gentleman having the least number of votes. Some little discussion here ensued in which Mr. Gant participated, which gave way to the sudden announcement of the chair to the gallery that that part of the building was sinking, and the wisdom of immediate vacation. As the gallery was packed and a jam of people standing beneath in the lobby it may be conjectured the dismay which ensued. The gallery was cleared.

Mr. Souer of Avoyelles moved that the Senate be informed the House is now organized and the Governor so instructed, a committee to be appointed for the purpose. Mr. Hall, Democratic member, demurred; he wanted the "adjustment" first secured. Mr. Matthews asked to explain, that he contemplated a motion obviating the objections of Mr. Hall. The latter moved to lay Souer's motion on the table. Stewart of Tensas called the yeas and nays. The vote resulted, yeas 42, nays 59, and motion to table lost. Original motion was then adopted by acclamation. Messrs. Souer, DeBlanc, and Hill of Ouachita named as committee to notify Governor and Senate of organization. Mathews of Tensas offerred the following resolution and moved suspension of the rules for its consideration:

Whereas, P. R. Beasley and E. F. Dugas, of the parish of Assumption; Jas; Brice, of the parish of Bienville; J. P. Scales and Chas. Schuler, of the parish of DeSoto; E. Kidd, of the parish of Jackson; Jas. Jeffries, R. C. Luckett and G. W. Stafford, of the parish of Rapides; Edward McCullum and W. H. Keys of the parish of Terrebonne, and Geo. A. Kelley' from the parish of Union, respectively claim that they were elected at the last general election in this State to seats in this House from their respective parishes, but that said seats were not awarded to them by the Returning Board, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections and Qualifications be directed to inquire into the validity of said claims respectively, and report their conclusions to the House at the next sitting.

Sartain of Carroll called for the yeas and nays; vote resulting, yeas 51 nays 5, and the rules were suspended. Mr. Ray asked the mover of the resolution to accept an amendment referring it to a special committee of seven. This Matthews refused, insisting on the adoption of his motion. Several members here rose to points of order, information, and discussion. Mr. Sartain wasn't impressed with the fitness and legality of the committee on Elections and "Qualifyecations." The irrepressible Murrell moved the previous question "to cut off buncombe." Main question ordered and resolution adopted. On Elections and Qualifications Committee the chair named Mr. Bower to fill vacancy. Dewees of Red River then moved to adjourn. Lowell of St. Charles called attention to the fact that the Governor's veto messages had not been received, and in that case if the House adjourned over to the next day, acts would become law by constitional provisions,—the city charter bill for instance—in which the Democratic members were vitally interested. The motion to adjourn was allowed to pend, the Speaker not putting it until the Governor's messages came in. The House then adjourned until the next day at 11 o'clock A. M.

SENATE.

Pursuant to proclamation the Senate was called to order at 12 M. Lieutenant Governor Antoine presiding. Roll called and the following Senators, thirty one present, and a quorum:

Allain, Anderson, Blackburn, Blunt, Breaux, Brewster, Burch, Cage, Crozier, Chadburn, Detiege, Eustis, George, Gix, Greene, Grover, Harper, Kelso, Kelly, Mascot, Ogden, Pollard, Roberson, Stamps, Steven, Twitchell, Webster, Wharton, White, Whitney, Young.

Prayer by the Rev. C. Dardiss. The Secretary read the Governor's proclamation convening the extra session. A motion was then put and carried that the House be informed the Senate has organized and was ready for business. Senators Whitney, Cage, and White were on motion appointed as a committee to inform the Governor the Senate was in readiness to receive any communication from him. The Clerk of the House appeared at bar and notified the Senate of the House organization. Senator Whitney submitted two resolutions, which were laid over under the rules, authorizing the appointment of a committee on unfinished business to whom all pending bills of previous session should be referred, and the appointment of W. P. Green as reading clerk. Senator Young secured the adoption of a resolution appointing and authorizing a committee to examine the books of the Senate Committee on Supervising and Auditing Accounts. On motion of Senator Anderson for the appointment of a short hand reporter, it was adopted, and the President named Walter Regan Esq., as stenographer. Veto messages of the Governor were then received to the acts passed at the last session repealing the laws making March Gras and the Fourth of March *dies non*. On appropriate motion both vetoes were sustained. On motion, the Senate then adjourned until the next day.

SECOND DAY.

House called to order at 12 o'clock M. Speaker Hahn in the Chair. Daponte of the *Picayune*, invited to the stand, and assisting in control; also Gen. Hugh J. Campbell. Roll called and 107 members and a quorum announced present. On motion, reading of journal dispensed with. Mr. Poindexter desired to have minutes amended so as to have his request appear for excuse from voting on the day before. Declared by chair immaterial. Mr. Gant presented as a privileged question his resignation as a seated member from St. Landry. Mr. Demas thought that the resignation of Mr. Gant, so far as withdrawing in favor of anybody, needed modification, and he so suggested. Mr. Pierson saw no necessity for modification and wished resignation accepted as it was. He moved the resignation be accepted. Mr. Sartain had something to say, what, this reportor couldn't catch, from the noise of carts passing in the streets, and conversation on the floor.

He heard however something about "the Committee on Elections and Qualifyecations." Murrell of Madison had something to say; if Mr. Gant's resignation was accepted it left a vacancy which the House could not well fill afterward. He moved that Mr. Vitry the man really entitled to the seat should be sworn in and declared the member. Discussed and amended by motion of Mr. Pierson, accepting Grant's resignation and moving that Mr. Vitry be sworn in as a member. Adopted and Vitry seated.

Report of Committee on Elections and Qualifications, seating Messrs R. R. Beasly, E. F. X. Dugas, James Brice, J. F. Scales, Charles Schuler, E. Kidd, James Jeffries, R. C. Luckett, G. W. Safford, Edward McCullum, W. H. Keys and George A. Kelly.

Matthews moved adoption of the report, and upon that motion moved the previous question. Several members here assumed the floor. The chair declared all but of order. Matthews yielded to Drury one of the members unseated, who made a plaudatory speech on the report and decision of the New York Committee, bowing to its *mandates*.

Mr. Wright of Terrebonne, another unseated member, said he accepted the report because he must. He read a wholesome lesson to the class of veritable carpet-baggers, whose voice and vote had determined the New York Returning Board and its decision.

The chair recognized Mr. Poindexter and said the House would listening to a "muddled speech" from him. [Laughter.] Mr. Poindexter said, he had one pleasure in the award of the Committe, and New York Returning Board, and that was the man who succeeded him, though an ex-slaveholder and rebel, had not been a murderer, or engaged in oppressing political opponents. The man who succeeded him had been his old master; but he was a good man etc. Messrs. Tyler and Johnson of DeSoto also spoke, admitting the will of the majority of their fellow members and forced to accept the decision.

The vote was then ordered and resulted as follows: Yeas 85, nays 18.

Mr. Gracian asked permission to explain his vote by giving notice thereto. The Chair decided he could not.

Vote ordered, and yeas and nays insisted on by Mr. Sartain. Resulting, yeas 89, nays 15, and the report was accepted and adopted. Matthews moved to reconsider and lay that motion on the table. Adopted.

Mr. Stewart explained his vote. He voted aye on the adoption of this report under protest. He should vote against joint resolution, in doing this he desired to say, that if the government was right, no such compromise or adjustment should have been made.

Mr. Young of Claiborne offered the following Joint Resolution, and moved a suspension of the rules thereon for immediate consideration.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That said Assembly, without approving the same, will not disturb the present State government, claiming to have been elected in 1872, known as the Kellogg government, or seek to impeach the Governor for any past official acts, and that henceforth it will accord to said Governor all necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the laws and in advancing the peace and prosperity of the people of this State; and that the House of Representatives, as constituted under the award of George F. Hoar, William A. Wheeler, William P. Frye and Samuel S. Marshall, shall remain without change, except by resignation or death of members, until a new general election, and that the Senate as herein recognized shall also remain unchanged, except so far as that body may itself make changes on contest.

Rules suspended.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, rules further suspended and resolution engrossed. Previous question moved and main question ordered for engrossment. Rules further suspended and resolution placed on adoption. Messrs. Walker and Aldige of the city and Sartain of Carroll desired to explain their votes, but under the rule were inhibited. Yeas 89, nays 18, and so the Joint Resolution was adopted.

Cain Sartain during the vote asked permision to explain. Objections. He said there was something in resolution he couldn't swallow. Cries of "take it, take it" and laughter. He, Sartain, voted yes. Almost immediately after he changed his vote to no. Mr. Lowell asked that the vote be read, which was done. Mr. Young of Claiborne moved to reconsider the vote had, and by that motion on the table. Adopted. Mr. Gracian moved to adjourn until to-morrow at twelve o'clock. Yeas and nays ordered, and motion lost by, yeas 9, nays 94. Message from Governor announced. Reading, on motion, dispensed with. Mr. Young moved that the House proceed to reorganization. The Speaker—Mr. Levisee in the chair—called attention to rule 75 of the

House requiring three days' notice to be given of reorganization, and declared, therefore, the motion out of order. Mr. Matthews appealed from Chair's decision. Mr. Wiltz, during the discussion which ensued upon Mr. Matthews' appeal, moved to adjourn to the next day at twelve o'clock. Yeas and nays ordered, and motion carried by yeas 55, nays 52. An apparent triumph for the Wiltz party on the Speakership; induced, however, as much from a desire on the part of members to attend the races as from partisan or personal fealty.

ELOQUENT REMARKS OF GEN. T. MORRIS CHESTER ON THE DEATH OF JUDGE ATOCHA.

In the Superior Criminal Court, on the 12th inst., the death of Judge Atocha was announced by Attorney General Field, who paid an eloquent tribute of respect to the dead jurist. District Attorney McPhelan, Gen. Chester, S. J. N. Smith, Esq., H. C. Castellanos, Esq., Ex-Attorney General Belden and Judge Braughn were very impressive and effective in their eulogies. The following are the remarks of Gen. Chester, our Black Barrister:

May it please the Court:—Upon this sad occasion, I desire to intwine my thoughts into a tribute of respect for him, whose loss we so deeply lament. Truly has it been said, that in the midst of life we are in death. Ashes to ashes and dust to dust is the irrevocable fate of humanity. Neither the uncertainty of life, nor our familiarity with death can restrain the fountains of public grief, when stirred by the departure of official worth and private excellence. In the demise of an eminent citizen, important principles are likely to be imperilled, and great results are sometimes retarded. Cultivated genius and virtue are the irresistible elements of progress—the stars of our social and political sphere—the hope of humanity, and the glory of the State; but when these pass away, in the extinction of man, liberty is afflicted with grief, justice is shrouded in gloom, and religion assumes the habiliments of mourning.

The sad aspect of this scene reminds us, that death has been in our midst, and has stricken down a respected and conspicuous character. In glancing over this mixed assembly, beyond the railings, I do not miss a familiar face. In looking around me, I see the venerable Attorney General in his seat—the District Attorney by his side—the members of the bar in their accustomed places—the Sheriffs on duty—the clerks at their post—the petit jurors present, while the Grand Jury has answered and been discharged till to-morrow; but when I raise my eyes to the sacred seat of the Judge, I fail to recognize, in the dignified incumbent, the familiar features of the presiding genius, who has graced it with such eminent ability and impartiality since the creation of this Court. Grievous as it is, we must realize the painful truth, that Hon. A. A. Atocha, late Judge of this tribunal, is no more!—and we must bow with becoming resignation to this dispensation of Divine Providence.

In the tribute to departed worth by members of the bar, I desire to lay my cypress upon the coffin of my dead friend—to mingle my sorrows with your misfortune, and to condole with you over the loss of private and public virtues. As a citizen he was frank and fearless—as a gentleman he was honorable and courteous—as a friend he was faithful and unwavering—as a jurist he was learned and accurate, and as a judge he was just and impartial. The recollection of his organization of this court, upon a basis of decorum and dignity, with a marked dispatch of business and a satisfactory administration of public justice, will remain as an enduring tribute in the memory and affections of the people.

As the Judge of this Court, he won the admiration of the bar and the respect and confidence of this community; and while he was the terror of evil-doers, he was the friend of the unfortunate and the hope of the innocent. In his unsullied administration of public justice, Judge Atocha invested the character of our judiciary with additional lustre, and laid the basis of a fame of which any jurist might be proud. In his death, the bar has lost a shining ornament—the bench an exemplary Judge—the State an eminent citizen, and the spirit of progress and reform an earnest and enthusiastic advocate. As mourners we bow with afflicted hearts over his coffined remains—lamenting his departure—cherishing his virtues, and resolving to emulate his example. In the release from suffering of our Judge, our fellow-citizen and our friend, we, as Christians, cherish the hope, that when he closed his eyes upon earth, he opened them in that celestial court, under the inspiration of the angelic choir, welcoming a redeemed spirit.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

The heftiest man about our imposing governmental pile, the granite building, is J. R. G. P. A bystander seeing him walking down Canal street the other morning remarked that P. evidently assumed he was the representative in himself of the entire Federal government, the granite structure and all. Piensantly, P.'s strides are worthy of Olympus Jove.

Chas. Tappan, the last surviving member of the well known anti-slavery family, died at Washington on Thursday of last week.

Ulysses Grant, Jr., is travelling in Europe. He has been formally presented at Her Majesty's court.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* details the following story, an improvement in tone at least of a similar one told by George A. Sheridan: "A conductor on the Union Pacific Railroad put a "dead beat" off his train politely once; kicked him off three times; then finding the impecunious in the car again, inquired: "Where in blazes are you going, any way?" "Well," said the not-to-be-got-rid-of, "I'm going to Chicago, if my pants hold out, but if I'm going to be kicked every five minutes I don't believe I'll make the trip?" The conductor let him ride a little way.

George William Curtis intimates that he manages *Harper's Weekly*, and not Thomas Nast. The latter will get him into a cartoon presently, however, and he'll wish he'd never been born. —*Rochester Democrate.*

If some fatal epidemic had carried off every candidate for legislative and local offices in this city, Sodom and Gomorrah wouldn't be dence high.

Carloss, the Democratic member, who wouldn't recognize the Hahn Legislature, yet took the oath and drew $900—for unperformed services and per diem at the last session, is a tall, long, hungry looking Solon, who evidently intends to assert "the integrity of his party," even if pocket necessities occasioned the swallow of a Hahn oath.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

LONDON, April 11.—Paul Boynton, the American life saving apparatus inventor, swam across the English Channel. The success of his invention conclusively demonstrated. Immense ovation from thousands in attendance on the English coast.

BERLIN.—The rumors of war between Germany and Austria, with France as an ally, because of the course of the Prussian Goverment under Count Von Bismarck towards the ultramontanes and Roman Catholic Bishops, have been dissipated so far as to produce disclaimers from Austria and France of any such intentions.

BOSTON, April 11.—The following is the programme of arrangements for the President's progress through New England. The President, accompanied by all the members of the Cabidet with the exception of Secretary Fish, will leave New York Friday morning of next week in a special train, under the direction of the Postmaster General. At the State line he will be met by State officials and welcomed as a guest of the commonwealth. Arriving here on Friday evening, the Executive party will proceed to the Revere House, where apartments have been secured for them.

On Saturday morning a visit will be made to Bacon Pare, and upon returning the executive will pay his respects to the Governor. At half past two o'clock the President will call upon the Massachusetts Club, and at half-past three o'clock will dine with the Commercial Club. A special train will take the President to Concord, for which place he will leave at a late hour in the evening. He is expected to pass Sunday in Concord, returning to Boston in the afternoon. On Monday morning the party will leave by a special train for Lexington. At half past twelve precisely the President will leave for Concord, and return in the evening to Lexington, where he will hold a levee.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Relative to the coming crops the Department of Agriculture, in sending out circulars for estimates of cotton yield, expect the average to be ascertained by the middle of June.

The President sends autograph letter to Treasurer Spinner accepting his resignation, and expressing for retiring official the warmest sentiments of regard for him personally, together with a high appreciation of his well known probity, patriotism, and official integrity.

NASHVILLE.—General Pennypacker in command of U. S. Garrison at Ash Barracks invited a review of his troops by Gov. Porter, an ex-Confederate officer. Novelty of the scene attracted a crowd of from 5000 to 8000 people. Namby pamby, "reconciliation" and "magnanimity" people regard the event as "most auspicious."

Light snow in Washington on the 13th inst. Five and seven inches of snow in many places in Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The President, signed the commission of J. M. G. Parker, Postmaster New Orleans.

LONDON.—Humane Society at Boulogne voted a gold medal to Boynton.

Cholera has appeared in the province of Gude, India.

NEW YORK.—The *Evening Post* announces on good authority the Supreme Court will make no decision of a political character at this term of the court. The story is, the court has been polled and a majority found opposed to declaring the enforcement acts unconstitutional.

Of "the proposed" adjustment" the Plaquemines *Sentinel*, which very ably opposes its terms, says:

"It is not to be supposed that any such operation would receive the support of Senator Pinchback, whose influence in this State probably surpasses that of any other man, neither would Antoine or W. G. Brown countenance it. These are not predictions, but are actual facts. What then becomes of the "Wheeler Compromise?" The importance of the case can hardly be over-rated. It is an open question whether the Republican party will be undermined and disrupted by the venality, corruption, or ambition of those whose sole aim is to acquire high office, or whether it will present a firm, united front to its antagonists in 1876. The apple of discord will be thrown into the ranks at the extra session. Political intriguers will be ceaselessly on the alert to promote their own selfish aims, yet we trust that all true Republican patriots will fail not in their endeavors to counteract and defeat all and every traitorous plot and thus ensue the safety and integrity of the party of progress in Louisiana."

The *Dunn Leader* supposes that "adjustment" will bring about a better feeling among all the people for the campaign of 1876. In what way, with the State under Democratic control in the contingency of the adoption of the compromise, it does not state.

Said a pompous husband, whose wife had stole behind and given him a kiss: "Madam, I consider such a kiss an act indecorous." "Excuse me," said the wife, "I did not know it was you."

STAUB.—At Goldthwaite's Book Store, 69 Canal street, is full of "adjustment" on the mixing of all sorts of papers, East, West, North, and South, and magazines and illustrated weeklies. Everybody calls on Staub and buys from him, and especially now because he "adjusts" variety and prices so nicely.

NOTICE.

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL, TO THE

CHINA PALACE,

129 ..... Canal Street 129

(TOURO BUILDING)

We offer our immense stock of CHINA, GLASS, CROKERYWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS at further reduced prices, rather than to take the risk of breakage in removing the goods prior to the twentieth of April.

NAVRA & OFFNER,

ap17 No. 174 Canal street.

MEN WANTED.

The great want of Louisiana is men. Men who are not for sale. Men who are honest, sound from centre to circumference, true to the heart's core. Men who will condemn wrong in friend or foe, in themselves as well as in others. Men whose consciences are steady as the needle to the pole. Men who will stand for the right if the heavens totter and the earth reels. Men who can tell the truth and look the truth, and look the world and the devil right in the eye. Men that neither brag nor run. Men that neither flag nor flinch. Men who can have courage without whistling for it, and joy without shouting to bring it. Men who know their duty an it. Men who know their place and fill it. Men who mind their own business. Men who will not lie. Men who are not too lazy to work nor too proud to be poor. Men who are willing to eat what they have earned, and wear what they have paid for. Men who will deny themselves the gratification of their appetites and passions, save their money and thus lay deep and strong the foundation for the future welfare and prosperity of themselves, their families and the State.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

GRUNEWALD HALL.

J. L. GUBENATOR, President.

M. BENNER, Cashier. ap17 1t

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,

—DEALER IN—

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE,

No. 95 CANAL STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

☞ AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES. ☜

June 6, 1874.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, 1875.

COTTON—American standard of classification:

	General quotation.	Ex. quot.
Inferior	@	—
Low Ordinary	@	—
Ordinary	13¾@14	13¾
Strict Ordinary	14¼@14¾	—
Good Ordinary	14¼@14¾	14¾
Strict Good Ordinary	14¾@15	—
Low Middling	15¼@15¾	15½
Strict Low Middling	15¼@15¾	—
Middling	15¾@15¾	15¾
Strict Middling	15¾@16	—
Good Middling	16¼@16¾	16¼
Middling Fair	17 @17¼	17¼
Fair	17¼@17¾	—

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1874		15,953
Arriv'd since last statement	231	
Arrived previously	1,088,959	1,089,290
		1,105,183
Cleared to-day	2,156	
Cleared previously	944,088	946,164
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		159,019
Stock on hand same time last year		186,125

COTTON—Inferior lugs (including frosted and trashy) 9@9¼c, medium 10@10¼c, fine 14@15c, low leaf 12@12¼c, medium 13¼@14¼c, good 15¼@16c, fine 16¾@17c, and selections 18@20c.

FREIGHTS—Cotton is shipping by all rail at 90c ₱ 100 lb to Baltimore, 75c to Philadelphia and New York, and 87½c to Boston. We quote as follows: By steam Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d; to Antwerp, via Philadelphia, ½d; to Boston, Providence and Fall Liver, via New York and Philadelphia, ¼c; to Philadelphia at ¾c. By sail—Cotton to Liverpool ⅜c; to Havre ⅜c; to Bremen 15-16c; to Cronstadt ½d; to Boston ¼c.

SUGAR—6¾@7c for common, 7¼@7⅝c for fair, 7¾c for good fair, 7¾@8c for fully fair, 8¼c for prime, 8¾c for strictly prime, 7@8¼c for seconds, 9@9¼c for yellow clarified, 9¼@10c for off white clarified, and 10¼c for prime white clarified.

MOLASSES—Common fermenting 45c, prime fermenting 55c, prime not fermenting 60c.

FLOUR—Superfine $5 50, double extra $5 75, treble extra $6@6 25, choice treble extra $6 50@6 75, choice extra $7@7 25, ₱ bbl.

PORK—Mess $23.75 ₱ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at $25 50@24 for original, and $23 for repacked.

DRY SALT MEAT—8¼c for shoulders, loose, 9c packed, clear rib sides 22c, clear sides 12¼c ₱ lb.

PIG PORK—Is scarce and selling at $11 50 ₱ half bbl.

BACON—Shoulders are held at 9¾c clear rib sides 13¾c, clear sides 13½@14c ₱ lb.

LARD—Quiet, with a light supply held strongly at 14¼@15c for packers, 15¼@15¾c for refined, and 16c for keg.

CORN IN SACKS—White mixed 80c, white 90c ₱ bushel.

OATS—77c, 78c and 79c ₱ bushel.

BRAN—$1 50 ₱ 100 lbs, an advance of 10c.

HAY—Good supply with a fair demand; prime $26 ₱ ton.

CORN MEAL—$4 ₱ bbl.

COW PEAS—$1 85@$1 90 ₱ bushel for mixed and $2 for clay, and no buyers. Dealers are jobbing mixed at 32 25; clay at $2 50 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—Continues dull and nominal at $1 12½@1 19 for Louisiana and ordinary Western rectified, and $1 15 for choice Western.

HAMS—Choice sugar cured are selling at 16c@16½c ₱ lb.

WHEAT IN BULK—$1 08 ₱ bushel by the large load for No. 2 spring taken for export; supplies to arrive are offered at $1 10 ₱ bushel.

HOG HEADS—Command 4c ₱ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Held at 14c.

BAGGING—Is in good demand for domestic jute and hemp. Domestic jute and hemp is selling at 13½@14c. India 11c; at wholesale it is quoted 10c ₱ yard.

BAGGING—Is quoted at 10½@11c.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—New York is selling readily. We quote No. 1 ₱ lb, extra fancy, 75@90c; fine 65@75c; fine medium 55@60c; good medium 60@65c; common to good, 52@57c; bright quarters, common medium, 52@60c; bright navys 4s and 5s, 54@59c; black sweet 5s and 6s and 6s dark black sweet 54@58c; navy lbs, 54@58c; navy 3oz 6s, 54@58c; fancy [illegible] leaf, twist, patience, crackers, and summer work are scarce; No. 1 ₱ lb, 64@86½c.

The Citizens' Savings Bank,

(A bank for small savings),

GRUNEWALD HALL,

pays interest from date of deposit; pays deposits without notice, and conducts its business on liberal principles.

J. L. GUBENATOR, President.

M. BENNER, Cashier. jan24 1y

Rowell & Chesman Advertising Agents, HERALD & CHESTNUT STS. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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BROKERS,

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Bonds, Stocks, Securities,

GERMAN SPECIE.

State and City Indebtedness.

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☞ Special Attention to settlement of TAXES AND LICENSES.

July 25, 1874.

MENS FURNISHING GOODS

B. T. WALSHE,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

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New Orleans.

THOS. H. HANDY & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

SAZERAC BRANDIES.

GENERAL IMPORTERS,

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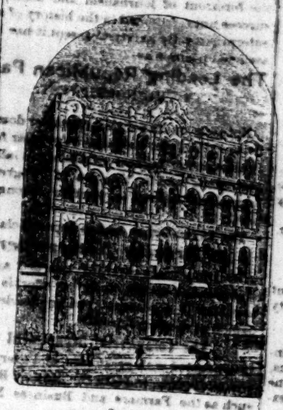
NEW ORLEANS.

REMOVAL!

TO



GRUNEWALD HALL,

18, 20 and 22 Baronne St.,

L. GRUNEWALD,

Importer of the very Best Quality of

MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS,

AND

STRINGS, &c.,

Sole agent for the Piano-Fortes manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, KNABE & CO., HAINES BROS., PLEYEL, WESTERMAYER, LUTHNER, KAPS. The Organs of the MASON & HAMLIN Organ Co., and TRAYSER (Stuttgart), Organs.

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MUSIC,

Has removed from his former Warerooms, No. 122 Canal Street, which he has occupied 14 years, to his Hall, No. 18 Baronne Street, near Canal, where he is prepared to furnish to the trade, teachers and the public, the best quality of goods in his line, at prices lower than elsewhere in the United States. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues and Price List furnished upon application.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

New Music Received Daily.

Pianos and Musical Instruments of all kinds repaired. Music neatly bound. Address,

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Grunewald Hall,

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SAVINGS AND GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Special attention to SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. SIX PER CENT ALLOWED, payable semi-annually.

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91 CANAL STREET,

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Fits Cured Free!!

Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address DR. PRICE, and a trial Bottle of medicine will be forwarded by express

FREE.

The only cost being the Express charges, which, owing to my large business, are small.

Dr. Price has made the treatment of FITS OR EPILEPSY a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle, it costs nothing, and he WILL CURE YOU, no matter of how long standing you case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

Circulars and testimonials sent with FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

Be particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office direction, and Address, DR. CHAS. T. PRICE, 67 William Street, 16s20 52t New York.

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PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 3d, and continues until the end of December; the second session commences January 4th, 1875, and continues until the end of March; the third session commences April 1st, and continues until the end of June.

It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

Every facility in the way of illustrations, morbid specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of the latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis will be provided.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded; Free Tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided; Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.

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☞ For Circular and additional particulars, address

Prof. JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Dean, 514 Pine Street,
June 6 ..... 4. Philadelphia, Pa.

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80, 82 AND 90 BARONNE STREET,

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Pianos, Organs, and Brass Instruments sold for cash or on time. A discount at the rate of ten per cent. per annum allowed for cash.

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—AT—

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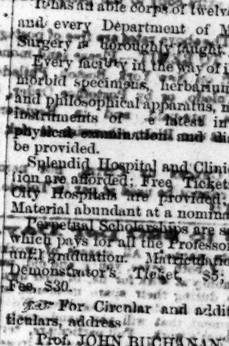
SHIPPED C. O. D. EVERYWHERE



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Try Six Champion Shirts for $9,

Equal in style and fit to those which have taken the highest premiums all over the world.

☞ Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods of every description equally cheap.

June 6, 1874.

G. CASANAVE,

UNDERTAKER

88 ..... BOURBON STREET. 88

NEW ORLEANS

☞ Carriages furnished at the shorter notice.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

SPLENDID SCHEME—

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE ..... $20,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company,

(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS F.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, May 1st, 1875.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets ..... Tickets only $10.

HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

1 prize of	$10,000 is		$10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
30 prizes of	500 are		15,000
200 prizes of	100 are		20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		$1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		1,800
9 approximations of $500 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		1,800
970 Prizes amounting to		$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The 9 remaining units of the same ten numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 37 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1250 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 251 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

☞ Orders to be addressed to

Louisiana State Lottery Company,

Lock Box 692, P. O.,

New Orleans.

☞ Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter.

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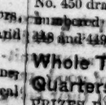
ALCORN UNIVERSITY



This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river.

The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and healthful; and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in an eminent degree.

Its commodious buildings, all erected and furnished for Academic purposes, are situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, gentle undulating, and clothed in perennial dress of verdure pleasing to the eye, and conducive to health and quietude.

No discrimination is recognized by the Institution on account of color, caste, religion or other class distinction.

The ample endowment of the UNIVERSITY enables it to offer its facilities at a very low rate:

Board, Washing, Bed-Room Furniture, Fuel and Lights, are furnished to each student at the rate of Ten Dollars per month—payable in advance.

No charge is made for tuition to students coming from this State. A matriculation fee of fifteen dollars is required from students coming from other States.

A competent corps of teachers are employed to give thorough instruction in the branches usually embraced in the curriculum of American Colleges.

☞ For further information, address

H. R. REVELS, D. D.,
President,
Or W. B. FURNISS, Dean of the Faculty,
Rhodney, Miss., May 1874.

Leeland University.

The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The Rev. S. D. Gregory, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and for such a special course of Instruction will be immediately provided.

For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.

Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Rollinson, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.

After Oct. 30th, 1872, address,

REV. S. D. GREGORY, A. M.,

New Orleans, La.

Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets, out towards Carrollton.

J. T. NEWMAN, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE—No. 21 Canal Street,

mar21 NEW ORLEANS.

RELIGIOUS.

CALENDAR.

APRIL.

Sunday 18—Third Sunday after Easter.
Sunday 25—St. Mark the Evangelist; Fourth Sunday after Easter.

MAY.

Saturday 1—SS. Phillip and James.
Sunday 2—Fifth Sunday after Easter.
Thursday 6—Ascension Day.
Sunday 9—Sunday after Ascension.
Sunday 23—Trinity Sunday.
Sunday 30—First Sunday after Trinity.

We owe the greatest gratitude to those who tell us the truth.

We are always looking into the future but we see only the past.

Look at the bright side. Keep the sunshine of a living faith in the heart.

Never forget that the end of a sermon is the salvation of the people.—[McCheyne.

Some mourn more the shame which sin brings, than the sin which brings the shame.

The beginning of things is in our own power, but the end thereof reateth at God's disposing.

There is a transcendant power in example. We reform others unconsciously when we walk uprightly.

It is not enough that we swallow truth; we must feed upon it; as insects do on the leaf, till the whole heart is colored by its qualities, and show its food in every fibre.

Should we not live with the great truth constantly in mind, that unless we live in the glory of God and the highest good of our fellow-men life would be to each one of us a failure?

A man who can take the place which God puts him in, and stick to it and fight it through, and stand a man every inch, has, I think, waiting an estate of glory such as has not been in this world.

One may live as a conquerer, or a king, or a magistrate; but he must die a man. The bed of death brings every human being to his pure individuality, to the intense contemplation of that deepest and most solemn of all relations between the creature and the Creator. —[Webster.

Resolution which springs from Christian principle, and is fortified by it, is fearless as well as unremitting. It is conclusive of good purposes and the pledge of their being executed effectively in noble sentiments and worthy deeds. The soul of the resolute is less calm than firm.

Sometimes speak with God; at other times hear Him speak to you Let Him instruct you by His precepts; let Him be your Governor in all things. Whom he maketh rich, none shall make poor. There can be no penury with him whose heart hath once been enriched with celestial bounty.

He that can appreciate and consider vice, with all her baits and seeming pleasures, and yet abstain and yet distinguish, and yet prefer that which is truly better, is a true wayfaring Christian. I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised, and unbreathed that never sallies out and seeks an adversary, but slinks out of the race where that immortal garland is to be run for not without dust and heat.—[Milton.

We have learned to hold at a cheap rate the counsels of those whose chief desire it is "to make things pleasant." Silence is sometimes expedient, even to the extent of imposing a duty; but in the long run, they who refuse to recognize the duty of doing their best possible for the convictions they hold are almost sure to meet with an overthrow great and decisive in proportion to the delay which they have obtained by inactivity.—[Noconformist.

Effective and acceptable preaching—with sensible people they go very much together—will depend not a little on how the minister is, at the time. A slight hoarseness, that in the throat of a hearer would give not the least trouble, a dull headache, and the harness of a new coat, to which he is not yet broken or a boot, that in the neatness of its last, has special affinity for a corn, do each, every year, spoil many a sermon carefully prepared, and with best intention.

The ghost of Noah Webster came to a spiritual medium in Alabama, not long since, and wrote on a slip of paper: "It is tite times." Noah was right, but we are sorry to see he has gone back on his dictionary.

Consumption Cured.

To the Editor of LOUISIANIAN—Esteemed Friend: Will you please to inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

$1,000 00

for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a SAMPLE, FREE, to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige, faithfully yours,

DR. T. F. BURT,
feb20 16t 69 William St., New York.

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LETTERS.

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

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Postage on Books, Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals, not exceeding two ounces in weight..2 cts
Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof.....2 cts

The weight of packages of Merchandise Metals, Ores and Minerals is limited to 12 ounces, Books to 4 pounds.

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Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be paidat the Post Office from which they are received at the following rates:

Dailies.....35 cts. per qr.
Weeklies.....5 " "
Monthlies (not over 4 oz)..3 " "
Quarterlies.....1 " "

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

On unsealed circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, types, cuttings, roots, seeds, etc., on one package to one address, prepaid, not exceeding two ounces, 1 cent; over two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, 2 cents. The weight of packages is limited to twelve ounces, except books and printed matter, which are limited to 4 pounds.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which the fees are:

On $10 or less, 5 cents; over $10, and not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20, and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.

No order issued for more than $50.

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It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage, to register a letter. Letters may be registered at any Post Office.

Money Orders can be obtained only at designated Money Order Offices.

The system and care with which registered letters are transmitted and delivered, render them very safe for sending moderate sums of money.

Internal Revenue Stamps cannot be used to pay postage.

Stamps cut from Stamped Envelopes are not allowed to be placed on other letters.

No article contained in bags can be sent by mail.

THE WEEKLY BLADE,

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR.....$2.00
CLUBS OF FIVE.....$1.75 each
CLUBS OF TEN OR MORE.....1.65 each

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

☞ The above rates are free of postage.

HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in Draft on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Toledo, or by Postoffice Order, or Express, pre-paid, and in Registered Letters at our Risk; otherwise at risk of sender.

☞ CHECKS OR CITIES, not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

oct31 tf

$5 to $20 per Day.

Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. feb27

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1875.

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The *Magazine* has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

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The ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical in this country.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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The organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year....$4 00
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One copy of either will be sent for One year, POSTAGE PREPAID by the Publishers, to any subscriber in the United States, on receipt of Four Dollars.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year, $10; or any two for $7; postage prepaid by the Publishers.

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be sent gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20, without extra copy: postage prepaid by the Publishers. mh20

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THREE EDITIONS

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily,

Established less than three years ago as a Representative Republican Paper, pledged to maintain and defend the principles and organization of the National Republican party the *INTER-OCEAN* was early pushed to the forefront of journalism and achieved a success unprecedented in the history of such enterprises. By universal assent it has been assigned position as

The Leading Republican Paper
IN THE NORTHWEST.

Not alone on its political character does the INTER-OCEAN rest its claims to popular favor. It aims at the highest excellence in all departments, and in this era of progressive journalism aspires to position among the best.

The INTER-OCEAN makes especial claim as

A Family Newspaper,

Its columns are carefully guarded against objectionable matter, and every effort is made to render it a pleasant and profitable companion at the home fireside.

The Commercial Department

Is conducted with great care, and everything possible is done to make the Market Reports such as the Farmers and Business Men of the Northwest can rely upon.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
Is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experience.

IN LITERATURE,
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

A First-Class Newspaper!

It is not excelled by any publication in the country.

The INTER-OCEAN is a

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER,

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Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine and Hancock.
Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.
DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.
Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.
Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.
Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
Fillmore—Boys; Acurbon, between St. Claude and Marais.
Flak—Yoys; cor Franklin and Perdido.
Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.
Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.
Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.
Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.
Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.
Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.
Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.
Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital
Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.
Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.
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Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Bondeaux and Valence.
Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.
Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip
Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.
Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.
Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.
Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.
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Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.
McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp
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Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Solmson.
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Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.
St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.
St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.
St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.
Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.
Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.
Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.
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7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Narket
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Leves
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnis and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*72 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rochablave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Woolf's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*133 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 13, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
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253 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
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313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields
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